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TRANSLATIONS ON NORTH KOREA

No. 626

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ECONOMY

ECONOMY TEXTILE WORKERS OVERFULFILL PRODUCT TARGETS

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1537 GMT 14 Oct 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang 14 October (KCNA)--The working people in the domain of our textile industry are meeting the Day of Textile Workers (15 October) with signal feats of labour.

The Pyongyang textile combine and many other production units in this domain have already announced the fulfilment of their yearly production assignments.

Standing in the van of our textile workers are labour heroines.

Spinners Yon Chong-suk and Kim Chong-ok and weavers Yim Chun-ok and Kwon Hyon-suk of the Sinuiju textile mill, and weaver Ko Chun-il of the September textile mill, all labour heroines, are making new innovations in production through a vigorous multimachine, multispindle tending movement.

They carried out their second seven-year plan assignments in the first six or seven months of this year to be honoured with the title of labour heroine.

Weavers Yim Chun-ok and Kwon Hyon-suk are now resolved to carry out their production quotas for 12 years by the end of the year.

There are scores of labour heroines at the textile mills of our country, the Pyongyang textile combine alone has more than 10 labour heroines.

The first labour heroines appeared in our textile industry during the Fatherland Liberation War. At that time Weaver Ko Yong-suk of the Pyongyang textile combine raised the first torch of a multimachine tending movement and successfully ensured the war-time production to become a labour heroine.

Today, 25 years after that, a large number of innovators in this domain are tending 70-80 machines each.

Our country produced 21,600,000 metres of fabrics in 1953 and raised the annual production capacity to over 600 million metres during the six-year plan period.

Our annual textile output will reach 800 million metres in 1984, the last year of the new long-term plan.

POPULATION, CULTURE AND SOCIETY

SOCIOLOGISTS DISCUSS NORTH KOREAN SOCIETY

Seoul PUKHAN in Korean Sep 78 pp 38-47

[Paper symposium to recover homogeneity between South and North Korea, the Seventh of the Annual Plans]

[Text] Participants:

An Hae-Kyun, professor of sociology, College of Social Sciences, Seoul
National University

To Hung-yol, professor of North Korean studies, Graduate School of
National Defense

Time: 27 July 1978

Place: Institute of North Korean Studies, conference room

Arranged by Chu Kun-hi, editing reporter of PUKHAN

North Koreans Discontented With Upper Authorities

[To] I don't think we can think of the life of North Koreans separately from political matters. Their life itself aims at political socialization, doesn't it?

[An] Yes, it is true. When looking at a social system, usually many subsystems under it perform complex functions. For instance, in a free social system such as ours, the boundaries of subsystems are clearcut, such as the political system, economic system, or educational system. However, in the case of North Korea, the social system is not differentiated into various subsystems, but rather is absorbed and synthesized in one.

[To] In other words, individuals are seldom allowed any private time. It means that North Koreans are restricted in their life style by the so-called Kim Il-song style method of maintaining the system as required by the North Korean government.

Therefore, in order to achieve a more comfortable life, they must adjust to the system better, and this intention leads their private life as well as

the public one into a continuum of politics. In other words, I think it has become the goal of life for the people to be recognized by the party of their loyalty, become a party member and succeed in it.

[An] I agree with you in that their main concern is to lead a better life. But from research of several years ago, it seems that there is a great deal of dissatisfaction with the system itself in North Korea. People complain quite publicly about the unreasonable incidence of personal influence in arranging residence, job placement or promotion. These kinds of complaints seem to be accepted, perhaps because they are not directly against the system itself.

Also, they are dissatisfied with the inequality of educational opportunities. In the '60s, the children of the farmer, after military services, had to engage in farming. Only the children of the party leaders were able to go to a reputable college. Also, in every realm of society there are people who complain that they are judged below their expectations although they had been eagerly loyal to the party.

In 1973, the Department of Public Security took an opinion poll among some 200,000 residents of Kaesong City. The result was that about 40 percent were dissatisfied with the system, which proves that there are complaints in society.

It is said that secret agents played mean tricks on people such as inducing them to complain by buying them liquors and complaining themselves first. This tells us that in North Korean society you cannot really open up and reveal yourself without defending yourself when you have complaints.

As I mentioned earlier, another problem is whether recreational life is feasible for individuals and families.

In order to be at work by 8 o'clock in the morning, they must be up at least by 6. They labor from 8 in the morning until 6:30 or 7 in the evening. After supper, they must go for political education at 8 pm. By the time they come back home at around 11, their children are already in bed, and however much they rush, they will not be in bed until after midnight. As you can see, their private life is limited to eating and sleeping which is no better than that of the animals.

[To] Because the party leaders are overloaded with meetings and studying, their coming home from work is usually at midnight. Anyhow, the role of home is only that of a collective lodging house, and therefore it is impossible for North Koreans to think of the goal in private life.

[An] The negative aspects of social life are more seriously revealed in youth problems. Social dissatisfaction is expressed in incidents of theft or violence, and the number of incidences is also ever increasing, to the extent that the youth problem has become very serious in society in recent years.

We can easily imagine their living standard by the fact that the most frequent theft is that of food.

Unlike here where one family occupies one house or one apartment unit, in North Korea two or three families live together in one house. Since food is insufficient, theft of food is very frequent. Also, it is notable that rape and adultery are widely spread in the cities due to lack of recreational life.

[To] Social life in North Korea is a repetition of organizational life, working life and learning life. The most important of these is the learning life. The contents, degree of requirement, and the frequency of learning is different depending on areas or social strata. The party leaders, for example, practically do not have spare time or even Sundays due to learnings and education.

To us, spare time means free time excluding the hours of sleeping and eating. To them, this kind of leisure is inconceivable. The defectors from North Korea unanimously tell us that if asked what they would do if they had leisure hours, most North Koreans would reply, "I'd like to sleep to my heart's content." From this we can tell that the life of North Korean people is such that they can't even imagine spending leisure with a family, going to a show, or visiting relatives as we do here.

[An] To me the life of the people in North Korea can be compared to that of machinery or the animal, or a compulsory labor camp to increase labor production.

Severe Difference in Distribution Between Special Class and the General Mass of People

[To] North Korea describes itself as a classless society. Their constitution clearly specifies their society as "an ideal classless society, governed by the people, free from any kind of exploitation," however, the truth is that their society is not classless.

Studying their policies on class so far will help understand the characteristics of their society, because it is a thoroughly class-oriented society. Certainly the Marxist kind of classes have disappeared, but social standings or positions are formed differently from strata. Depending on social standing, people are treated differently in every matter, and these differences are being systematized. And they try to rationalize the systematized inequality to the general public. I think this whole process has been their social policy so far.

This very policy allows unequal distribution among the people of North Korea, and the greatest difference in distribution can be found between the working people and the nonworking people. Since people are regarded only as a labor force in North Korea, those who do not work for whatever reason do not receive any ration.

As Professor An mentioned before, only the special class of people are given the educational opportunities or the privilege to buy cultural items.

Next, inequalities are seen in various social aspects and especially in certain jobs, that is, between the special class of people, such as party leaders, and the general mass.

Therefore, at Number 10 Store in Pyongyang, not everybody can buy merchandise, even though they might have the money.

It is a problem that numerous inequalities exist between the special class and the common people. However, the more serious problem is that most North Koreans do not even realize this inequality.

[An] The major reason for that is because they don't have time to collect information about the inequalities and to discuss them as their problems, and more importantly because the society does not allow them to express their dissatisfaction publicly. Can you imagine their having time to express their dissatisfaction when they would rather sleep as much as they wish if given spare time, as mentioned before?

I have seen evidence that North Korean society is absolutely a class society in the difference of income for different responsibilities.

In North Korea, ministers have a monthly income of 250 to 350 won in their currency, vice ministers or department directors 200 won, section chiefs or firstclass engineers 90 to 150 won, technicians and lower class administrative office workers 50 to 90 won per month. Comparing their earnings to current prices, the price of a wristwatch is about 300 won, and it corresponds to 1 month's salary of a minister. Therefore, even a minister must save many months to buy one wristwatch.

In the incident at Panmunjom in 1976, a North Korean soldier hit an American soldier with an ax. He took the wristwatch of the American soldier and put it inside his jacket before hitting. The scene was caught in the documentary film of the incident. From this, we can easily picture their living standard.

In our country, the sewing machine is a necessity of life. But in North Korea, it is a cultural item which only the privileged can own. There are so many of those examples that we cannot enumerate them all here one by one.

Let us look at their housing problem. In big cities, apartment buildings are constructed and graded depending on the sizes, then distributed unequally based on the grade of strata. Furthermore, because the absolute quantity is short, people must wait several years even after having a family before they become lucky enough to get one room. Besides, one family can seldom have the whole unit to themselves, rather many families share one. In this case, as mentioned earlier, when the other family is not in, the other will steal food, or when a couple is not getting along in their marriage, men and women in the same apartment will frequently get involved in immoral behavior, which is not educational to the children.

[To] The inequalities are seen not only among strata, but also among geographic areas. Suppose someone is going to Pyongyang on a business trip, he will have a rush of requests to buy this and that. So, he will spend more time shopping than doing business. Since many out-of-towners would buy everything in Pyongyang, including the daily necessities, residents of Pyongyang often are inconvenienced in not being able to buy for themselves. Therefore, a coupon system was devised so that only the residents of the area with purchase tickets can make purchases. This limited buying system tells us the considerably unequal treatment the North Koreans receive depending on the geographic area in which they live. Since there is a popular notion among people that in Pyongyang you can buy anything, many students from small towns hide in freight cars or passenger trains to Pyongyang. So trying to prevent this is said to be a headache for the railroad administration.

Because North Koreans are restricted in traveling or mobility, in many cases they don't have a chance to really feel the existing differences among geographic areas. And probably that's why the North Korean government intentionally adopts closed-in policies.

Additionally, exclusive of a few wives of party leaders, most North Korean women have jobs. In job placements, of course, there is discrimination, depending on the origin of birth, or stratum of social standing.

Social System of North Korea Designed To Exploit Labor Force

[An] Social security in North Korea is basically different from ours in its concept. Theirs is a means and instrument to maintain and operate the organizations that belong to the party. For example, nurseries are designed to take care of the children so that the parents can go to work for the purpose of increasing production. Another purpose of nurseries is to familiarize the children with the party from early childhood through collective life and infuse the ideology of Kim Il-song so that the children will be brought up the way the party intends.

Their social security is certainly different from what we think it should be. In our system of social security, we pay unemployment compensation to those who lost the job whether they were lax or otherwise. We also pay old age compensation and provide medical aid and public housing.

[To] In North Korea, you won't get any kind of social security that is enough to live on until you reach retirement age and are unable to work any longer.

Only the helpless receive the same food ration and half their previous salary. The others receive only half the regular food ration. It is ekking out a scant livelihood, and they call it social security. Public officials have pension plans, but workers injured while at work will get half the ration after waiting for 6 months and after it has been approved that it is absolutely impossible for them to continue work.

Considering that they built a penicillin manufacturing plant only recently, we can easily estimate their standard of medical supplies, techniques and health conditions.

[An] The causes of death in North Korea are mostly the kind of illnesses that are cured here without much difficulty.

The real problem is not the low medical standard in North Korea, but the fact that the people cannot get proper medical benefits at the right time when they get sick. There are clinics assigned to organizations. When people get sick, they first have to go through there to have their illness approved and to get permission to go to a hospital for treatment. They cannot imagine the kind of hospital services or the freedom to choose any particular hospital or a doctor which we enjoy here as long as we can afford it. Some North Koreans don't bother to say they are sick because they don't want to go through the troublesome procedures, and sometimes they may be suspected of pretended illness.

Considering the things mentioned above, I believe their average span of life would be quite low, although I do not have accurate statistics on death and birth rates.

Another fact to note in the area of health is that North Korea is faced with an absolute shortage of food, and accordingly population growth is demanded to guarantee labor force. However, since 1974, birth control is being enforced through the Women's League, and therefore the number of children is limited to three.

Birth control pills are freely sold at drug stores, and abortions are done unconditionally and confidentially for pregnancies before marriages or outside marriages. It may sound silly, but there seem to be many incidences of abortions particularly due to the lack of recreational opportunities in life.

[To] As in other areas of society, social security and health conditions in North Korea, indeed, remain on a par with labor exploitation conditions.

Visits Are Impossible Among Parents, Brothers and Sisters

[To] We can see measures to control the people in North Korea with the beginning of the rationing system. The organizational life, the working life, and political learning life comprise the social life of North Koreans. By means of this series of lives, North Korea limits the spare time of the people, restricts the range of activities or even thinking of individuals, and thus tries to put human beings into a frame.

Therefore, North Koreans don't have an individual way of life, rather their existence is possible only when they lead the life that the party demands.

Based on this, I analyzed the mechanism of rationing but it is first necessary to correctly understand their concept of rationing. As we have

heard so many times from defectors from the North, the ration is by no means free. It is given only as a price for labor, and the quantities and items are only enough to maintain a livelihood.

The reason North Korea thoroughly enforces the mechanism of rationing is because of the shortage of products. Even if people are free to buy, there will undoubtedly not be enough products for everybody. Therefore, to prevent complaints and to distribute the products evenly, they must systematize rationing.

[An] During World War II, Japan also employed a rationing system due to absolute shortage of materials and products, since they had used them up for the accomplishment of war. The main reason for the rationing system in North Korea is the same.

[To] I want to make a point that the rationing system has a double effect. Through the rationing system, the party of North Korea can freely plan and control people's level of needs and degree of desires, because they can freely plan and control quantities and kinds of items for rationing, which in turn forces the people to learn to live with limited quantities and kinds of items.

[An] Then what you mean is that the rationing system serves as a means of controlling the structure of the needs and value system.

[To] Also, the rationing system seems to be effective in weakening the value of money by circulating all products through the system. As a matter of fact, if North Koreans value money above everything else, it is simply impossible to expect loyalty to Kim Il-song from them. Therefore, by degrading the value of money, they can make Kim Il-song stand out and thus labor exploitation becomes easier as well.

Therefore, excluding the daily necessities of life, cultural items are priced surprising high so that people cannot buy them even with money. It seems as if people are working their tails off not to make money, but to receive ration tickets.

And, special items are distributed only on such days as Kim Il-song's birthday or 9 September Day in order to intentionally infuse the notion that it is a very important and special day.

[An] I think the first and main method of controlling people in North Korea is education. To obtain the maximum effect of control through education, it is necessary to educate the people continuously from early childhood. In North Korea, the education is full of ideologies of Kim Il-song consistently from nursery, kindergarten, people's school, junior and senior high school, and through military service, until the age of 25 or 26. I believe the effect of such education is formidable.

After all that education, to be able to get a good job, their loyalty must be recognized by the party. Or in order to go to college, they must be

recommended by the party. It is just impossible for North Koreans to avoid restrictions and controls.

[To] Furthermore, control of people is being strengthened more and more. During the '70s, which is the period of the six-year economic planning, "Children's Six-Year Planning" was introduced. The children were instructed after school to collect junk iron, junk rubber, or broken glass pieces, or sent to support rice transplanting or weeding during vacations, or are asked to help during harvest seasons. It is extremely mean to deprive the children of time to play by mobilizing their labor force to national planning.

[An] And I hear that in North Korea general workers and the mass of people are not free to travel. Please tell us more about it.

[To] To my knowledge, only party leaders are relatively free to travel. It means that they can easily obtain a travel pass or business pass. Without passes, people are not allowed to travel across any particular area of administration. In case parents and children live in different areas of administration, the general public is permitted to travel only for the funeral of their parents. Only in these instances are they given the regular ration while traveling.

Even though they want to travel, they seldom visit parents, brothers or sisters because they immediately have to worry about food, and sleeping during the time of travel.

[An] When parents and children live in one house, they see each other all the time. But once the children grow and set up a separate household, they cannot easily visit each other as much as they wish. This clearly shows us how inhuman the North Korean society is. It is no wonder that everybody tries hard to become a leader recognized by the party, because he can travel or visit for personal reasons with a business pass or travel pass without many restrictions.

North Korea Being Isolated in International Society

[An] Many people worry about the heterogeneity between South and North Korean in many aspects. But I think North Koreans in their 40s or 50s have a great deal of dissatisfaction with the society, even though the teens, and those in their 20s and 30s, may sympathize with their system and take the present social situation for granted. Even for those in their 20s or 30s, if given a chance to compare and criticize their society against others, that is, if North Korea opens up and a chance is given them to come in contact with the news from outside, their attitude will change within a short time.

I recently heard a story from a Korean living in Japan who used to be an important staff member of Chosun General League. He was an ardent supporter of North Korea and was extremely reluctant to visit South Korea, even though he had parents and brothers here. Having expected to find

South Koreans hungry and clad in rags as he heard in North Korea, he brought with him many things to eat. Upon arriving in Seoul, he was surprised to find people nicely dressed and many high buildings rising into the sky, which is totally different from what he had heard. His sister has become the wife of a prosecuting attorney, and his brother has his own business. He was embarrassed and ashamed of his own living standard, which was rather poor compared to his brother's and sister's. Realizing that he was cheated by the propaganda of North Korea, he now turned himself completely toward Korea, and he visits South Korea eagerly every month.

If only there is an opportunity for this kind of shock to reach the people of North Korea, I think there is great hope that we can overcome the heterogeneity and recover the national historic traditions.

[To] I agree with you on that. There is great possibility for a change once they are given the situation to correctly judge the matters through openness or interchange.

[An] We know that after the death of Stalin his followers' attitude changed drastically, and also in Red China while Mao Tse-tung was alive he was so highly looked up to, but after he died, criticisms came out throughout the society. And now both Russia and China are changing their diplomacy by opening up. In relation to this, I don't think North Korea can stubbornly stick to their closed-in policy.

I doubt if North Korea can forever hold out without being influenced in the huge changing current of the times.

[To] In 1966 there was a great flood in Pyongyang, which resulted in a great number of casualties of human lives and property damages. Because the flood was so sudden, there was no time to take personal belongings out. Many residents of Pyongyang took the picture of Kim Il-song out with them, and some others, drifting away in the flood, shouted "Kim Il-song, Hurrah!" These were the people who were rescued first and given public recognition for their behavior afterwards. I am sure they didn't have much valuables to take out first, however, the story tells us how remarkable is the importance of Kim Il-song in North Korea. Maybe we should talk about this too.

[An] It is only natural for them to think of only Kim Il-song, because from very early childhood they are taught that Kim Il-song is the father and the leader, and are brought up to relate everything with Kim Il-song. I can't think of this general tendency as a degeneration of their system of thinking itself, rather it is related to the basic existence in North Korean society.

Homogeneity Between South and North Korea Can Be Recovered

[To] While North Korea distributes daily necessities to people through rationing and maximizes the exploitation of people's labor force using the rationing system as a bait, they make false propaganda that South Koreans, starving and in rags, are searching in the garbage cans of the

Yankees. They do this to make North Koreans believe that thanks to the benevolence of Kim Il-song they maintain their livelihood. By consciously creating distrust toward the South Korean system and strengthening the confidence in their system, they cause people to be easily mobilized.

They make unequal distribution of special items to demonstrate the idea that though "even distribution is made for North Koreans for a living, if they are loyal to the party and Kim Il-song, they can get the ration of special items."

[An] In light of all this, I think social mobilization in North Korea is very powerful, and accordingly, we must continue to increase our own capacity and try to exhibit our superiority, in every respect, to the international society.

However hard Kim Il-song has tried to mechanize the thought and mode of behavior of North Koreans, the very fact that they also are human beings makes us not too pessimistic about a permanent change in the basic human nature. North Koreans now feel thankful to Kim Il-song and promise their loyalty to him because they have a false understanding of South Korea, however, I think that if they realize that they have been cheated by Kim Il-song and his party the situation will be totally different.

In other words, if there is a chance for them to see our reality, they will realize that they have been cheated by false propaganda. I think the sign is already beginning to show up.

We can easily guess the depth of social dissatisfaction by several facts: so-called policy elites who had been to Eastern Europe to study are purged in large numbers; studying abroad is being controlled now; and the control and supervision over those who had been abroad to study have become stronger and more thorough.

Those in military services sometimes have a chance to visit Russia or Red China. They cannot help seeing the changing Russian society influenced by Western culture and civilization, including blue jeans and popular songs, and in turn cannot help comparing it with North Korean society and realizing the difference.

[To] The defectors from the North say that between 1960 and 1963 was the most prosperous period in North Korea. During that time, they could buy daily necessities freely. Even after that and until 1970 they were able to buy daily necessities by standing in line, though items were limited. Since 1970, it has become impossible altogether. Until 1967, it seemed as if North Korea was making its own progress, but since then, a series of situations has worsened the life of the people; restrictions on food rations have become even severe; economization of materials has strengthened more than ever before; the quality of merchandise has dropped; and strengthening the labor force is greatly emphasized. Now people are beginning to feel the food shortage in North Korea and that their propaganda about successful economic planning is false.

[An] As mentioned earlier, what is important in comparing South and North Korea is not the difference in material levels, but whether each society has a capacity for further development and the techniques of administrative management.

In that perspective, I must point out that North Korea will face a great many problems in the future for further development. For instance, the party continuously emphasizes the simplification of work flow, but they do not have the conditions to make it practically feasible. Therefore, it is impossible to carry out the party policy. According to the statistics of 1976, in the area of business administration, typewriters and copy machines are not available at all, which means they must do all the work by hand. That is why everybody must work late in the evening and continue to work even on Sundays.

Specialization and efficiency of management are very basic and important elements in national development, and unless conditions in North Korea improve, it cannot avoid being behind in development.

Another problem North Korea has is that dissatisfaction with the society is increasing. In order to calm this down, if they provide sufficient food, allow people to buy merchandise freely, and provide them with leisure, a tendency to avoid labor may develop. We have seen the same phenomenon in the steps of the historic development of Russia. In the times of Khrushchev, when the Russian people were given free time, soon the tendency to avoid labor emerged. So in the '60s, Khrushchev hurriedly sent their technicians to Western countries to learn and manufacture in large quantities. He distributed these televisions so that the people would kill extra free time watching television, however, this scheme failed.

By the same token, after having concentrated only on increasing military forces so far, if North Korea adopts a policy to upgrade the quality of economic life of the people in the future, I think an anti-systematic pathological phenomenon will emerge and the total system of North Korea will collapse.

[To] The problem is said to be the heterogeneity between South and North Korea in physical environments, human value systems and the structure of consciousness embodied through education. It is difficult to discuss the specific methods of assimilating North Korean style human beings into ours. But we can say one thing very clearly.

The loyalty of the Japanese toward their emperor during World War II in a sense can be compared to the loyalty the North Koreans now have toward Kim Il-song. The Japanese worked with full loyalty toward the emperor, and they even gladly died in war if it were for the emperor. After Japan was defeated, the scholars who had been dissatisfied with the emperor spoke out the theory that the emperor is only human, and upheld democracy. And the thinking and value system of the Japanese changed 180 degrees. Now everybody believes that the emperor is God, and Japan is more open and freer in life style than any of the Western countries.

The modes of life between South and North Korea are basically homogeneous, and the means of subsistence, clothing, food and housing will not change drastically. Also the people who are now blindly faithful and obedient to Kim Il-song will surely revolt once they realize that they have been cheated. Also, the internal-external situation of North Korea in the future reflect that there is a hope of recovering homogeneity between South and North Korea.

9056

CSO: 4208

FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

TABLE TENNIS POSTERS--Pyongyang 19 October (KCNA)--The organizing committee of the 35th World Table Tennis Championships issued posters of the championships under the titles "35th World Table Tennis Championships," "Friendship:" and "Welcome". The main poster "35th World Table Tennis Championships" portrays a high-spirited Korean girl player against the background of the grand Pyongyang indoor stadium. The poster "Friendship:" portrays three sturdy players of different races and the [poster] "Welcome:" shows a little Korean girl warmly welcoming the participants in the championships with a bouquet in her hand. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504 GMT 19 Oct 78 OW]

CSO: 4220

BIOGRAPHICS

APPEARANCE LISTS FOR DPRK PERSONALITIES

[The following lists of DPRK government and KWP officials have been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang. Order and titles of the original source have been preserved, but names have been presented in tabular form for ease of recognition.]

MUSEUM HONORED--Participating in a commemorative report meeting marking the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Revolutionary Museum, held on the afternoon of 1 August, were the following:

Sŏ Ch'ŏl	comrade
Yim Ch'un-ch'u	"
O Paek-yong	"
Chŏng Chun-ki	"
Kim Hwan	"
Kang Sok-sung	functionary of the sector concerned
Pak Yŏng-sun	"
Hwang Sun-hŭi	"

Comrade Yim Ch'un-ch'u read a congratulatory message from the KWP Central Committee to museum functionaries; Hwang Sun-hŭi delivered the commemorative report [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 2 Jul 78 p 2].

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS--On hand on 1 August to greet the return to Pyongyang of Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam and his party from the conference of nonaligned nations' foreign ministers were the following:

Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	comrade
Kye Ung-t'ae	"
Kim Yong-nam	"
Chŏng Chun-ki	"
Yi Ch'ang-sŏn	functionary of the sector concerned
Ch'oe Chŏng-kun	"
Yi Sŏng-hi	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 2 Aug 78 p 2].

CHINESE BANQUET--The following were invited to a banquet arranged at the Ongnyugwan on the evening of 1 August by the PRC military attache to mark the 51st anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army:

Cho Myōng-sōn	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Kwang-chin	"
Pak Chung-kuk	"
O Kyōng-hun	"
Kim Yōng-yōn	"
Cho Yōng-kuk	"
Kim Hyōng-yul	"
Ko Kwan-pong	"
Kim Sōk-chin	"
Yi Hu-kyōm	"
O Mun-han	"
Han Chu-kyōng	"

Pak Chung-kuk spoke at the banquet [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 2 Aug 78 p 4].

PROVINCIAL PARTY PLENUM--The following attended an enlarged plenum of the North P'yongan Province KWP Committee held on 25 and 26 July and chaired by Kim Il-song:

Yi Chong-ok	comrade
Kye Ŭng-t'ae	"
Yon Hyōng-muk	"
Kang Sōng-san	"
Hong Si-hak	"
Kim Tu-yōng	"
Kang Hui-wōn	"
Ch'oe Chae-u	"
Pyōn Ch'ang-pok	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 3 Aug 78 p 1].

CHINESE EXHIBITION--The following were on hand for the 3 August opening of an exhibition of Chinese paintings at the Korean Art Museum:

Kim Hyōng-yul	functionary of the sector concerned
Hō Paek-san	"
O Mun-han	"
Ch'oe Yōng-hwa	"
Wang Kyōng-hak	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 4 Aug 78 p 4].

MALI BANQUET--Participating in a banquet arranged by the Administration Council on 8 August to welcome the visiting Mali Government delegation were the following:

Hô Tam	comrade
Ch'oe Chong-kun	functionary of the sector concerned
Kil Chae-kyong	"
Kim Yong-sun	"

Comrade Ho Tam spoke during the banquet [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 9 Aug 78 p 3].

BURMESE LUNCHEON--The following participated in a luncheon arranged by the South P'yongan Province People's Committee on behalf of the visiting Burmese economic delegation:

Yi Kun-mo	comrade
Kong Chin-t'ae	"
Kang Hyon-su	functionary of the sector concerned

Kang Hyon-su spoke at the luncheon [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 9 Aug 78 p 4].

CADRE VIEW PAINTINGS--On hand at the Korean Art Museum on 10 August to view the exhibition of Chinese paintings were the following:

Pak Song-ch'ol	comrade
Yi Ch'ang-sôn	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Kil-hyôn	"
Kim Hyong-yul	"
Chu Ch'ang-chun	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 11 Aug 78 p 2].

LIBYAN DELEGATION--The following were present on 11 August for the arrival at Pyongyang Airport of a Libyan delegation headed by Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud:

Pak Song-ch'ol	comrade
Hô Tam	"
Kim Man-kum	"
Yim Hyong-ku	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Yong-ch'ae	"
Pak Chung-kuk	"
Yi Hwa-sôn	"
Kim Ch'ung-il	"
Kim Pyong-ik	"

Attending a banquet on the evening of the 11th arranged by the Central People's Committee at the People's Cultural Palace to welcome the Libyan delegation were the following:

Pak Song-ch'ol	comrade
Hô Tam	"
Kim Man-kûm	"
Kong Chin-t'ae	"
Yim Hyông-ku	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Ch'ang-sôn	"
Ch'oe Chong-kûn	"
Kim Yông-ch'ae	"
Pak Chung-kuk	"
Yi Hwa-sôn	"
Kim Ch'ung-il	"
Kim Pyong-ik	"

Comrade Pak Song-ch'ol spoke during the banquet [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 12 Aug 78 pp 1-2].

CHONGNYON EDUCATORS--A banquet was arranged on the evening of 11 August at the People's Cultural Palace by the Administration Council to welcome the visiting 6th Chongnyon education functionaries delegation; participating in the banquet were the following:

Chông Chun-ki	comrade
Yi Hui-chông	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim In-sôn	"
Wang Kyông-hak	"

Yi Hui-chông spoke during the banquet [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 12 Aug 78 p 4].

BURMESE BANQUET--The head of the visiting Burmese economic delegation arranged a banquet at the People's Cultural Palace on 11 August; invited to the banquet were the following:

Kong Chin-t'ae	comrade
Ch'oe Chông-kûn	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Hyông-yul	"
Yi Yong-un	"

Comrade Kong Chin-t'ae spoke at the banquet [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 12 Aug 78 p 4].

LIBYAN TALKS--Participating in 11 August talks between government delegations of the DPRK and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in Pyongyang were the following:

Pak Song-ch'ol	comrade
Hŏ Tam	"
Kong Chin-t'ae	"
Yi Hwa-sŏn	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Ch'ung-il	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 13 Aug 78 p 2].

PRC PARTY DELEGATION--On hand to greet the arrival in Pyongyang on 12 August of a Chinese goodwill delegation of communist party functionaries were the following:

Kim Yong-nam	comrade
Hŏ Chŏng-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Kil-hyon	"
Kim Hyŏng-yul	"
Hong Il-ch'ŏn	"
An Tong-yun	"
Ko Song-il	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 13 Aug 78 p 3].

WELCOMING BANQUET--The following participated in a banquet arranged by the KWP Central Committee on the evening of 12 August at the People's Cultural Palace to welcome the visiting goodwill delegation of PRC Communist Party functionaries:

Kye Ung-t'ae	comrade
Kim Yong-nam	"
Hŏ Chŏng-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Kil-hyon	"
Kim Hyŏng-yul	"
Hong Il-ch'ŏn	"
An Tong-yun	"
Ko Song-il	"

Comrade Kim Yong-nam welcomed the guests on behalf of the KWP Central Committee [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 13 Aug 78 p 3].

LIBYAN RECEPTION--The following were on hand when Kim Il-song received the visiting Libyan delegation on 13 August:

Pak Song-ch'ol	comrade
Ho Tam	"
Kong Chin-t'ae	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 14 Aug 78 p 1].

DINNER ARRANGED--Kim Il-song arranged a dinner for the visiting Libyan delegation on 13 August, at which the following were present:

Pak Song-ch'ol	comrade
Ho Tam	"
Kong Chin-t'ae	"
Yi Hwa-son	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Ch'ung-il	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 14 Aug 78 p 1].

ACCORDS SIGNED--Present at the 14 August signing of a DPRK-Libyan protocol on the first conference of the joint committee of the two governments and an agreement on cultural cooperation were the following:

Pak Song-ch'ol	comrade
Ho Tam	"
Kong Chin-t'ae	"
Kim Ch'ung-il	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Pyong-ik	"
Kim Yong-sun	"

Comrade Kong Chin-t'ae signed the joint conference protocol on behalf of the Korean Government [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 15 Aug 78 p 2].

DELEGATION DEPARTS--On hand to see off the departing Libyan delegation at Pyongyang Airport on 14 August were the following:

Pak Song-ch'ol	comrade
Ho Tam	"
Kong Chin-t'ae	"
Yi Ch'ang-son	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Yong-ch'ae	"
Pak Chung-kuk	"
Yi Hwa-son	"
Kim Ch'ung-il	"
Kim Pyong-ik	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 15 Aug 78 p 2].

MALIAN BANQUET--Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Alioune Blondin Beye, head of the visiting Malian Government delegation, arranged a banquet at the People's Cultural Palace on the evening of 14 August in conjunction with his party's visit; invited to the affair were the following:

Ho Tam	comrade
Ch'oe Chong-kun	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Song-hi	"
Kim Yong-sun	"

Comrade Ho Tam spoke during the banquet [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 15 Aug 78 p 3].

LIBERATION COMMEMORATED--The following participated in a wreath-laying ceremony on 15 August at the Liberation Monument at Moranbong to commemorate the 33d anniversary of the 15 August Liberation:

Kim Yong-ch'ae	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Chong-mok	"
Pak Chung-kuk	"
Yi Hwa-son	"
Yi Song-nok [rok]	"
Yi Hu-kyom	"
O Mun-han	"
Chi Ch'ang-ik	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 16 Aug 78 p 3].

SOVIET DINNER--Invited to a dinner party and film showing arranged by the Soviet charge d'affaires ad interim at the embassy on 15 August to commemorate the 33d anniversary of Korean liberation were the following:

Yi Chong-mok	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Hwa-son	"
O Mun-han	"
Chi Ch'ang-ik	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 16 Aug 78 p 3].

MALI DELEGATION DEPARTS--On hand to see off the departing Malian Government delegation on 15 August were the following:

Ho Tam	comrade
Kil Chae-kyong	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Yong-sun	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 16 Aug 78 p 4].

BRIDGE OPENED--The following participated in a ribbon-cutting ceremony at the newly completed Ch'ongchon River Bridge on 17 August:

Pak Song-ch'ol	comrade
O Chin-u	"
Yim Ch'un-ch'u	"
Yi Kun-mo	"

Comrade Pak Song-ch'ol cut the ribbon spanning the entrance to the bridge during the ceremony [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 18 Aug 78 p 1].

BURMESE DANCE PERFORMANCE--The visiting Burmese musical dance art troupe staged a performance at the Pyongyang Grand Theater on the evening of 17 August; attending the performance were the following:

Kang Yang-uk	vice president
Ho Tam	comrade
Chong Chun-ki	"
Kim Man-kum	"
Yi Ch'ang-son	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Il-tae	"

The cadre presented the artists with a flower basket in congratulation of their successful performance [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 18 Aug 78 p 2].

INDONESIAN ANNIVERSARY--The following were invited to a banquet arranged by the Indonesian ambassador on the evening of 17 August at the Ongnyugwan to mark the 33d anniversary of Indonesian independence:

Kong Chin-t'ae	comrade
Ch'oe Chong-kun	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Hyong-yul	"

Comrade Kong Chin-t'ae spoke during the banquet [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 18 Aug 78 p 4].

PRC MILITARY DELEGATION--A military goodwill delegation from the People's Republic of China arrived in Pyongyang on 18 August for a return courtesy visit to the DPRK; on hand to greet the delegation were the following:

Paek Hak-nim [rim]	general grade officer
O Kuk-yol	"
Kim Kwang-chin	"
Pak Chung-kuk	"
Pang Ch'ol-kap	"

Cho Myŏng-nok [rok]	general grade officer
O Kyŏng-hun	"
Kim Yong-yŏn	"
Hwang Ch'ŏl-san	"
Kim Ŭng-to	"
Han Chu-kyŏng	"
Kim Hyŏng-yul	functionary of the sector concerned
Wang Kyŏng-hak	"

Later in the day DPRK Minister of People's Armed Forces Comrade O Chin-u met with members of the Chinese military delegation, at which time the following were on hand:

Paek Hak-nim	general grade officer
Kim Kwang-chin	"
Pak Chung-kuk	"
Pang Ch'ŏl-kap	"
Cho Myŏng-nok	"
O Kyŏng-hun	"
Hwang Ch'ŏl-san	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 19 Aug 78 p 2].

MINISTRY BANQUET--Attending a banquet held at the Ministry of People's Armed Forces on the evening of 18 August to welcome the visiting PRC military goodwill delegation were the following:

O Chin-u	comrade
Paek Hak-nim [rim]	general grade officer
Kim Kwang-chin	"
Pak Chung-kuk	"
Pang Ch'ŏl-kap	"
Cho Myŏng-nok [rok]	"
O Kyŏng-hun	"
Kim Yong-yŏn	"
Hwang Ch'ŏl-san	"
Kim Ŭng-to	"
Han Chu-kyŏng	"

Paek Hak-nim spoke during the banquet [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 19 Aug 78 p 3].

ROMANIAN ANNIVERSARY--The following attended a Pyongyang commemorative rally held on 22 August at the Chollima Cultural Hall to mark the 34th anniversary of Romanian liberation from fascism:

Kim Ch'ung-il	functionary of the sector concerned
O Mun-han	"
An Chae-yun	"
Wang Kyong-hak	"

Wang Kyong-hak delivered a speech at the rally [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 23 Aug 78 p 6].

VESSEL LAUNCHING--A new 20,000-ton class cargo vessel, the "Yonp'ung-ho," was launched on 23 August at Nampo Shipyard; participating in the launching ceremony were the following:

Yim Ch'un-ch'u	comrade
Yi Kun-mo	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 24 Aug 78 p 1].

MILITARY MUSIC--The following attended a song and dance performance staged by the KPA Ensemble on 24 August at the 8 February Hall of Culture to welcome the visiting PRC goodwill military delegation:

O Chin-u	comrade
Paek Hak-nim [rim]	general grade officer
Hwang Ch'ol-san	"
Kim Ung-to	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 25 Aug 78 p 3].

MINISTRY RALLY--A military rally was held on 25 August at the Ministry of People's Armed Forces to welcome the visiting PRC goodwill military delegation; participating in the rally were the following:

Paek Hak-nim [rim]	general grade officer
Kim Kwang-chin	"
Pang Ch'ol-kap	"
Cho Myong-nok [rok]	"
Hwang Ch'ol-san	"
Kim Ung-to	"

Delivering a speech at the rally was Paek Hak-nim [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 26 Aug 78 p 4].

CHONGNYON GYMNASTS--The following attended a banquet on the evening of 27 August arranged at the People's Cultural Palace by the Administration Council to welcome the visiting Chongnyon gymnastic delegation:

Chong Chun-ki	comrade
Kim Yu-sun	functionary of the sector concerned
Han Pyong-kwa	"
Wang Kyong-hak	"

Kim Yu-sun spoke at the banquet [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 28 Aug 78 p 4].

GHANAIAN AMBASSADOR--On hand when the Ghanaian ambassador presented his letter of credence to Kim Il-song on 28 August were the following:

Yim Ch'un-ch'u	KWP Central Committee secretary
Ho Tam	vice premier and foreign minister

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 29 Aug 78 p 1].

PRC PARTY FUNCTIONARIES--The following were on hand on 28 August when Kim Il-song received the visiting goodwill delegation of communist party functionaries of the PRC:

Kim Yong-nam	KWP political committee member and secretary of the Central Committee
Hyon Chun-kuk	KWP Central Committee candidate member and vice minister

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 29 Aug 78 p 1].

VIETNAMESE CELEBRATION--The Committee for Foreign Cultural Relations and the Korea-Vietnam Friendship Association hosted a photo exhibition and film showing on the evening of 28 August at the Chollima Cultural Hall to mark the 33d anniversary of Vietnam's national day; participating in the event were the following:

Ho Paek-san	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Yong-sun	"
Mun Pyong-nok [rok]	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 29 Aug 78 p 6].

EXHIBITION HALL OPENS--On 26 August Kim Il-song cut the ribbon to mark the opening of the International Friendship Exhibition Hall; attending the ceremony were the following:

Yi Chong-ok	comrade
O Chin-u	"
Pak Song-ch'öl	"
Yim Ch'un-ch'u	"
Chön Mun-söp	"
Kim Chung-nin [rin]	"
Kye Ung-t'ae	"
Kim Yong-nam	"
Kim Hwan-tong	"
Yi Kün-mo	"
Kim Man-küm	"
Pak Su-tong	"
Hö Tam	"
Kang Song-san	"
Chong Chun-ki	"
No T'ae-sök	"
Yun Ki-pok	"
Sö Kwan-hi	"
Kong Chin-t'ae	"
Kang Hui-won	"
Hwang Chang-yöp	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 30 Aug 78 p 1].

CHINESE BANQUET--PRC ambassador Lu Chih-hsien arranged a banquet at the Chinese embassy on the evening of 29 August in conjunction with the visit of the goodwill delegation of PRC communist party functionaries; invited to the banquet were the following:

Kye Ung-t'ae	comrade
Kim Yong-nam	"
Hö Chong-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
Hyön Chun-kuk	"
Kim Ch'ung-il	"
Hong Il-ch'on	"
An Tong-yun	"
Ko Song-il	"

Comrade Kim Yong-nam spoke during the banquet [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 30 Aug 78 p 5].

PRC MILITARY DELEGATION--Kim Il-song received the visiting PRC military goodwill delegation on 30 August; present during the reception were the following:

O Chin-u	KWP central and political committees member and minister of People's Armed Forces
Paek Hak-nim [rim]	KWP Central Committee member and vice minister of People's Armed Forces
Hwang Ch'ol-san	deputy chief of staff of the KPA

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 31 Aug 78 p 1].

AWARDS CEREMONY--Members of the visiting PRC military goodwill delegation were presented with a decoration and medal of the DPRK from Kim Il-song at a ceremony on 30 August; participating in the ceremony were the following:

Kang Yang-uk	vice president
O Chin-u	comrade
Paek Hak-nim [rim]	general grade officer
Hwang Ch'ol-san	"
Hong Hui-ch'ong	functionary of the sector concerned

Vice President Kang Yang-uk presented the awards [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 31 Aug 78 p 2].

PRC FUNCTIONARIES DEPART--On hand to see off the departing PRC communist party goodwill delegation at Pyongyang Station on 30 August were the following:

Kim Yong-nam	comrade
Ho Chong-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
Hyon Chun-kuk	"
Kim Ch'ung-il	"
Hong Il-ch'on	"
An Tong-yun	"
Ko Song-il	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 31 Aug 78 p 4].

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